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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER, 1909

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Vol. 1 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER, 1909 No. 6

Once more we draw near, very near that season of special good will called Christmas, a time belonging peculiarly to the young, who are busy suggesting what they most desire Santa Claus to put in their stockings. Many a grown-up is thankful for these suggestions, as what to give is not always an easily solved problem. Now CALIFORNIA GARDEN is of the very youngest of the young, being barely half a year old, but it is a lusty youngster and can voice its wants as well as the rest, and hopes its relations and well-wishers will sit up and take notice. CALIFORNIA GARDEN has hung up its stocking in the office of Rodney Stokes, 398 Third street, San Diego, and it wants it filled with subscriptions and advertising contracts. It suggests that every subscriber should send at least one year's subscription to a friend this Christmas. The friend will like it and so will CALIFORNIA GARDEN.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN also believes that its advertising columns furnish good value for the price charged for space, its issue is always one thousand and oftener half as much again, with every prospect of doubling before it is a year old. It goes into the best houses of the community, is read and filed. Will not some of San Diego's merchants, real estate firms, etc., pop a contract in the stocking.

Then there are those who, as members of the San Diego Floral Association, have received CALIFORNIA GARDEN for six months, and are yet back in their dues. Cannot they make the effort to use the little green slip, and with a dollar drop it in the stocking.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN can see that stocking filled, toe, heel and leg, and thinking on its just deserts and cause for self-gratulation will hang up one of the longest pattern.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN wishes all a Merry Christmas. It has indicated the kind of menu it would like served up for its own festive board, but it sincerely desires that to each one may come something particularly delectable, and for its city, that city of infinite possibilities, it desires that its own name, California Garden, may be grafted onto the present one of San Diego, as a well-earned and honorable title, so that the stranger in the land shall say San Diego, The California Garden.

That Show Deficit

It is with the utmost gratification that the Floral Association publishes the following list of donors towards the liquidation of the deficit incurred through the late exhibition in the Grant Hotel. The Association felt proud of the showing made at that time, and it strengthens its hands materially for future efforts that its opinion has been endorsed so substantially. This is the roll of honor: San Diego Union, $15.00; Southern Electrical Co., $11.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, Jr., F. S. Jennings and J. M. Chapman, $10.00 each; First National Bank, Southern Trust and Savings

Bank, Marine National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Mrs. T. Kneale, Mrs. M. A. Mathews, J. Gay, G. H. Bigelow, A. Blochman, Lanier Hotel, $5.00 each; Mrs. Herman Copeland, Mrs. Anderson, $2.00 each; and Mrs. Herman, $1.00; making a total of $111.00, a slight surplus over the total deficit.

Mr. John Gay has also contributed $20 towards the fund, to send flowers to the sick.

The Tree Planters

MARION ROBINSON

An activity of great interest to all public-spirited citizens was commenced on Monday, Nov. 15th, at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Sefton. It was the formation of a body of earnest women with the future beauty of San Diego at heart. They are to be known as "The Tree Planters." With such an explanatory name their purpose must be clear to all.

The work contemplated is great, but so is their courage and ability; and and if they meet with the co-operation from the public that they deserve San Diego will look back with pride to the day of their organization.

The general idea is to beautify all the streets by planting trees or palms. One of the first questions to be decided is—Which do the people want? A canvas of the entire city is to be attempted to ascertain the feeling of the public in this respect.

There are few cities so fortunate in possessing all the natural advantages for Palm growing as our city. They are beautiful, varied and drought withstanding. They possess a potent charm for the Easterner. The Cocos Plumosus does not interfere with the view as do some of the lower growing varieties. There are many people who would prefer trees—the Pepper, Camphor, Pride of India, (umbrella), Poplar, Magnolia, Rubber and many other varieties make lordly avenues. There is a hybrid Sycamore-Elm being used very successfully for Street planting in Northern California, and any one having once passed under a walk of Ailantus or Locust in bloom can never forget their beauty.

On streets where good veiws are obtained low-growing shrubs are suggested. Hibiscus, Oleander, Geraniums, Poinsettias, Pittosporum and Laurustinus all can be pruned and kept to the desired height.

The trees or palms would be planted so far apart that only one would come on an ordinary sized city lot, thus making the cost very small to each property owner. When it is decided what species of tree or palm the majority wish for on a street "The Tree Planters" will have them planted by contract, thus ensuring uniformity of size and giving all a proper start, as well as lessening the cost yet more. All felt at the first meeting of this promising body that there was a force being generated by the harmonious and earnest desire for unselfish action that would go far to awaken the public and still have enough left to help the contemplated trees grow. Mrs. J. W. Sefton, as general chairman, made an eloquent appeal to those present. "Let us work," said she, "for the future, and be large enough to look to the city of our children and grand-children. Let us be noted for Palms and flowering trees, not as at present for our brown and barren streets. Let us each one feel the responsibility and all work so that when strangers come we can show them, besides the beautiful view from Point Loma, well planted streets—Palms and blossoms. Could anything be more thrilling to an Easterner who has just

left his frost, ice and snow than to come here and see a street lined on either side with the glorious Poinsettias in full bloom?"

The ladies appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the different districts are as follows:

Normal Heights, Mrs. D. C. Collier.

Hill Crest, Mrs. W. W. Whitson.

West of 5th, bet. University and Quince, Mrs. Frances Wueste, Mrs. Horace B. Day, Mrs. A. A. Polhamus.

West of 5th, bet. Quince and Ash, Mrs. Griffing Bancroft, Mrs. W. R. Maize, Mrs. Jessie Smith, Mrs. Jessie Burbeck.

Middletown, Mrs. Ralph Granger, and Ladies of Civic Federation.

Kneale's Point and east to Pavilion, Mrs. Thos. Kneale.

Section around Johnson St., Miss Kate Sessions.

5th to 10th, D to Date, Mrs. J. W. Russell.

10th to 20th, north of H, Mrs. Jarvis Doyle.

20th to 28th, north of H, Mrs. Clark McKee.

East of 28th, south to foot of Grant Hill, and Brooklyn Heights, Miss Alice Klauber.

Logan Heights and Lincoln Park, Mrs. E. E. Shafer.

Point Loma and Ocean Beach Boulevard, Mrs. Alfred D. Robinson.

What to Do with The Falling Leaves

As Autumn leaves fall upon the lawn or in the street careless persons rake them into piles and burn them. This seems to be the easiest method of disposing of them.

But there are few localities where these leaves would not be of great benefit as mulching and to fertilize the soil.

The richest lands are the newly cleared forests where the accumulation of leaves has made it fertile, and the poorest lands are those from which the leaves and annual grasses are burned over each year to dispose of them.

Sandy soils especially are infertile, because there is no humus present. These leaves would soon enrich such sands and make them productive.

Grass lawns are frequently mown, the grass tops removed and nothing is replaced to restore the wasted fertility.

Leaves piled in some secluded corner soon decay and may then be used as a top dressing perhaps with the addition of some concentrated manures.

The kitchen garden will also be improved by the leaves, while by burning all the valuable chemicals are converted into gases and pass away into the atmosphere.

Farmers used to burn the corn stalks, after raking them into windrows, thus destroying thousands of tons of valuable fertilizers. Some foolish farmers still continue this practice, but they never get rich by it.

December Gardening

K. O. SESSIONS

After the glorious rain of the early November the desire to work in one's garden becomes almost a mania and yet December is not a month when much actual planting should be done. It is, however, one of the best months to be very busy preparing and planning for the later months.

Carnation cuttings are to be made now as fast as possible, and after the next rain, probably early in December, put in as many rose slips as you can

during the following few weeks, selecting as hard wood as possible. Also put in cuttings of deciduous stock, such as Syringa, Bridal Wreath, Crepe Myrtles, European Sycamores, decious Honeysuckles. Transplant your seedlings; scratch in seeds; tie up and stake up and trim off loose ends of vines and shrubs. Continue to mulch with manure or sawdust.

One's chief indulgence in gardening might be confined to reading this month and with great profit along the lines of one's hobby. Catalogues should be gone over, essays on gardening perused, plans made for the spring and summer work, some seeds and even cuttings exchanged with neighbors and friends in distant places, and a general visiting campaign carried on to acquaint one's self with the good things done and being done and planned for close around us.

These out-of-town meetings of the San Diego Floral Association I consider a very excellent and beneficial feature of the association's work and it is a feature that will grow and extend its good influence in a very marked way.

Christmas Trees

Dit it ever accur to you that the custom of the Xmas tree encourages the cutting down of the finest and most symmetrical of the young trees that bear cones. Soon every city Railroad yard in the country will present the sorrowful spectacle of cars loaded to their capacity with these pitiful babies of the forest, massacred in commemoration of the Prince of Peace.

For the wanton pleasure of the children of today, we destroy the trees that the men and women of a few years hence will need for building homes.

The Pease of Gregor Mendel

BY R. J. GREGG, M. D.

On the 22nd of July, 1822, an Austro-Silesian peasant, named Mendel, welcomed the birth of a little son, who in due time was christened Johann. This boy gave early evidence of that kind of sagacity which exhibits itself in a strong and persistent propensity to study. While yet the boy was very young his father initiated him into the mysteries of fruit culture, planting, training, pruning, grafting, etc. At school the teacher noticed and encouraged the child's exceptional talent. His progress was so marked that his family, at the cost of much self-denial, gave him educational advantages that would have been far beyond his reach without this kindly sacrifice on their part. It is pleasant to read that he lived to repay abundantly and most generously, their affectionate consideration. After Johann had finished his course at the Gymnasium of Troppau, and spent a year at Olmutz, he applied for admission to the Augustinian Monastery at Brunn. His application was successful. On admission he took the name of *Gregor* as his religious prenomen. He was then 21 years old. In 1847 he was ordained a priest. After proving in many and varied ways his worth and high intelligence, he was elected Abbot of the Monastery in 1868. He died on the 6th of January, 1884.

Gregor Johann Mendel was not a voluminous writer. But he was an acute, patient, painstaking, unceasing, worker. The pith of his life work is recorded in a paper that was read before the Natural History Society of Brunn in 1865. The title of his contribution was *Experiments in Plant Hybridization*. Among numerous other experiments in hybridizing, he carried on a series of observa-

tions on the cross breeding of very unlike varieties of the common edible pea. This he did continuously and vigilantly through a period of eight years.

He cross-pollinated the flowers of two distinct varieties of pease; one of dwarf habit, its stem being about twelve inches in length, while the stem of the other averaged six feet. The dwarfs some times furnishing the pollen, and sometimes the giants. He found that the plants grown from the seeds so produced were always tall. Some exceeding the length of their six-feet forbears by as much as a foot and a half. But if the flowers of these tall hybrids were allowed to self-pollinate, the seeds that followed would breed plants that were short and tall in the proportion of one short to three talls. Furthermore, that the plants from the seeds of the dwarfs, if self-pollinated, would continue to breed dwarfs with the same persistency as their "pure" dwarf grandparents. Another quarter of the seeds, if planted and self-pollinated, would give talls that continued to breed true to the tall habit through successive generations, if self-pollinated, with the same fidelity to the giant type that was exhibited by the "pure" tall grandparents. But the other two quarters of the hybrid seed would breed dwarfs and talls in the proportion of one dwarf to three giants, as their parent hybrids before them.

To this strange tendency of the pure strains to regain their purity after it has apparently been lost in hybridity, the name "gametic segregation" has been given. And "gametic segregation" is the substance of "Mendelism". The lesson learned from the "Pease of Gregor Mendel" is one fraught with the highest importance, in many ways, to humanity.

There is a clearly written booklet on "Mendelism" by R. C. Punnett, of Caius College, Cambridge. A more elaborate monograph on "Mendel's Principles of Heredity", by W. Bateson, Professor of Biology in the University of Cambridge, is now on the market.

Roses For December

BY E. BENARD

Since the rains began early this year and the soil is well saturated, the prospective planters of Roses can set them out at this time. Before the cool weather sets in they will have a chance to establish themselves into the ground during the time the soil is still warm. Dig a hole 14x14x14 inches deep; fill it with good loam, rather heavy is the best; plant the rose bushes about the same depth they were in the nursery rows; spread the roots carefully; apply loose soil around them, press lightly, then water thoroughly to fill all the cavities that might be left by moving the soil. The Tea Roses are the class the best adapted for this part of the country.

The Tea Rose (Rosa Indica Fragrans), originated in the extreme east and southern Asia. The first one introduced in England from India was in 1789. France got the same in 1810 under the name Rosa odorata (Pale Rose). The first variety of yellow flowers was introduced in 1824. These two colors were successfully hybridized and crossed until they produced the class of Roses which is now the pride of every Rose garden. Among the best of this class are the following:

Alphonse Karr—Red crimson.
Alliance Franco Russe—Salmon yellow.
Bardou Job—Velvety red (climb.).
Bridesmaid—Pale pink.
Catherine Mermet—Flesh pink.
Coquette de Lyon—Light canary yellow.
Duchesse de Brabant—Shell pink.
Dr. Grill—Coppery yellow.
Eliza Sauvage—Creamy white.

POINSETTIA
Photo by Harold A. Taylor, Coronado

Jules Finger—Pink shaded salmon.
Leo XIII—White, shaded yellow.
Mme. Jos. Schwartz—White, slightly pink.
Mme. Lambard—Salmon pink (variable).
Maman Cochet—Clear pink and salmon pink.
Marchal Niel—Beautiful deep yellow. (climbing).
Marie Van Houtte—Lemon yellow, edged with pink.
Papa Gontier—Bright red, when in a bud.
Perle des Jardins—Straw color; deeper in center.
Rainbow—Pale rose, striped with carmine.
Safrano—Bright apricot, when in bud.
Souvenir de Catherine Guillot—Orange red, tinted carmine.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting—Apricot yellow.
Sunset—Deep saffron, orange yellow.
The Bride—White, sometimes edged with pink.
White Maman Cochet—A white sport of well known Maman Cochet.

A Walk in My Old-Fashioned Garden

SARAH M. DAILEY

I hold to the belief that the ideal garden for the busy people, or those whose time or means for flower growing is necessarily limited, should be made up of old-fashioned or hardy plants, because once established they are good for an indefinite time, and also call for less care than other plants.

Our old-fashioned garden, or yard, of old-fashioned flowers is laid out with beds, walks, and several terraces, each a single step above the other. The borders are of Dianthus, the old-fashioned pinks. The beds are filled with a confusion of flowers, crowding the space between rose bushes, so that there are literally layers of flowers, the ones beneath half hiding, half supporting the ones above, and all uniting to praise the hand of the one who made them grow. Some persons say our garden needs systematizing; others think its chief charm is in its careless lavishness of beauty, as if it takes no thought for what it is, but gives with both hands and never counts what is left. It is certain you can pick armsful, yes, apronsful of flowers, and never miss them.

Flowers, like human individuals, have individual character. The general character of old-fashioned flowers is sturdiness. They are the kind that last, and we enjoy them a long time. They are strong and full of vital forces and also satisfy the appetite for color. We are fond of yellow, so grow the Marigold and the California Poppies. How we have reveled in their dazzling beauty—positively we have been Poppy mad. The Coreopsis, clear yellow with streaks of iron rust, and their pretty little bronze buttons put on so jauntily. The Red Salvia is now a popular flower; it is simply glorious, a continuous bloomer, bright, gay and sociable, and likes best to round out angles near a dwelling, and is also good for background. When one becomes acquainted with the wide range of uses and their substantial beauty one will always thereafter wish to grow them. The Shirley Poppy bed—a myriad of most exquisite blossoms from a mere thimbleful of seed.

Old Dame Nature uses blue sparingly in her floral world; perhaps her sky has required so much, but we love the few we have the more. For our dark blue, we have the corn-flowers, also that large bed of Larkspur. For our light blue, we have Forget-me-nots and the lovely Plumbago.

We now come to the beautiful Snap Dragons. They are of most interesting form, with their wonderfully constructed mouth, tongue and throat; are of many shades of color, also pure white. A single spike, crowded full of lovely flowers, that really resemble a rare orchid; and it adds pleasure to know they will look fresh and beautiful after several days in the house. Here is the Phlox bed; they take us

back to childhood. In the language of flowers it signifies "flame", alluding to the brilliancy of their bloom, but to me they are stars reminding one of the child's poem, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star". Just beyond, on the opposite side, are the dear little Pansies, with their faces looking straight at you. Every one loves them. I sometimes think they of all flowers are the prime favorite. On the left, next the house, is the Penstemon array, always on dress parade—hardy, gives great quantities of bloom colors, their spiky blossoms always nodding a cheery good day.

The Canna is a superb plant, foliage and blossom both truly beautiful, and gives a tropical effect. The Geranium we use for hedges or bedding. You see the dear little Mignonette; it fills in odd places, and we could not well do without it. The Mourning Bride, we prefer to call them Merry Widows, for they are the most bewitching flower in the garden; bloom merrily on, whether it rains or shines—just a trifle persistent, but always good. The Cosmos are dancing to the music of the Western breeze. They remind us of butterflies, they are so full of graceful motion. The row of Dahlias are gaudy, bold and assertive. They have the appearance of always seeking admiration. The beautiful Wistaria gives a hint of the Orient in its splendor, and looks well on the lattice. The Lemon Verbena is a dainty, feathery, little flower, fragrant and useful for bouquets. The little three-cornered bed is the Balsam; they resemble miniature roses sprinkled with diamond dust. Their seed pods are so quaint, popping open when touched; so our Grandmothers called them Touch-me-nots. Our Verbena bed (all pink) is a constant joy. Now you see the Canterbury Bells, with their stately purple and white blossoms (Elk colors); also teaching their motto, "The virtue of our friends we write upon the tablet of memory, their vaults upon the sands". That exquisite little white star-like flower is the Jasmine; it is deliciously fragrant. The line of Sweet Peas, with their fairy-like blossoms, idly listening to the crooning of the honey-bee as he sips the nectar. Let us, too, gather the sweets of nature while we may. That beautiful shrub is the bloom or Breath-of-Heaven; fine foliage and fragrant. The White Gilly flowers act as a tonic, they are so spicy. That little bed to the right is our dear Sweet William. They are my little playmates; they always put me in a rollicking mood, why I cannot tell; perhaps because my childish fancy created them so. Come to the north side of the house. Here you will find the Mountain Fringe and Ferns, their earthy odor and cool looking plumes invite us to linger, but this bed of Violets bring peace as they breathe of the woodland. We love our little wildlings. By the door is the Honeysuckle, flanked by a row of Fuchsias to give color. If I were to be deprived of my beloved flowers, the Honeysuckle is the very last one I could give up. Its delicious perfume brings sweet content. This garden must appear as a crazy-quilt of color, but the numerous strands of smilax and great clumps of cornfield beads waving their green swords, keep quarrelsome flowers apart. Our neighbor's lawn and the grand old cypress tree, making a wealth of greenery that creates harmony. Before you go, look out over bay and ocean, gaze at those lovely blue waters, view the gorgeous sunset as the sun drops behind beautiful Point Loma, and may you not soon forget our walk in the old-fashioned garden.

The Christmas Vegetable Garden

G. P. HALL

This does not mean in California simply a collection of holly bushes, or some stray green thing that has survived the rigors of winter, put on display for its effect, or to be used in holding up the load of Christmas gifts to be distributed to happy, expectant ones. It, in every sense of the word, is true gardening, and for many products the very best season of the year to produce them. To have the very best winter garden, it was wise to begin as early as October with active preparations for it, and peas planted then, would be in bearing for the December home-gathering, and especially in the case of the Casaba melon, which must have long days of warm weather for its initiation, so afterward it will be ready for the last days of the closing year. Corn, also, for December gathering, should have been planted in September, and then it would be ready for roasting-ear relish for the last winter month and the first of the new year.

The actual planting for the month of December includes asparagus roots, early and late cabbage seed, and plants, if you have them in readiness to transplant; also cauliflower seed and plants. In the small garnish plants, cress, lettuce and young onions should be sown, or onion seed, and for those who want to raise garlic profitably December is the especial time to plant it. It is late for the onion crop to make the early market, though onions will grow magnificently if sown this month, especially if given a soil strengthened with a liberal supply of well-rotted manure; the sets do especially well planted this month; and parsley will fill the bill as a garnish admirably. By no means neglect to plant peas, and continue to plant them every two weeks in succession, depending somewhat on the east winds. It takes about 35 or 40 days to grow radishes, 60 to 70 for turnips, which can be sown any time during the winter months. Beets, the round kind, will grow ready for the table in 70 days. It takes 150 days for cabbage; about 20 days less for cauliflower. Lettuce will be ready for use in 65 days from sowing.

December is a good month in which to plant strawberries in well-prepared soil, well fortified with good fertilization. It is essentially the planting month for many fruit trees, including all the deciduous trees, apricots, plums, peaches and all small fruits. They will remain dormant till the warmer days of February, when they put out buds without the danger of being chilled by winds from the snow-capped mountains. It is not wise to put out citrus fruits and eucalyptus till it is warmer, but on sunny slopes even these may be profitably put in, if they can only be secured at that time, but the chances are that our home nursery people will have adequate supplies to meet the demands of the month tree-planting. It will be a good month, just after the rain, to put out shade and street trees like acacias, camphors, grevillias; even large trees can be moved with a good ball of earth, and set in deep holes, staked and watered, and the chances are that they will recover and grow finely, if they have been cut back sufficiently to match the loss of roots cut during the digging process.

It is not probable many fruit trees will be on the market till next month, but any deciduous trees can be planted with safety, and trees with medium tops and an abundance of roots are generally found in those that are from two to three years old. Larger trees usually have less root in

proportion to the top when placed on the market, hence it takes them longer to recover than smaller trees with more roots to catch nutrition from the soil. Never put manure in the holes, especially fresh from the stables; use the manure as a top dressing and mulch to keep in the moisture, and the future rain and irrigation will carry down the elements from the same through the soil without coming in contact with the roots before it is in form to be assimilated.

If you did not plant in August, December is considered a good time to put out strawberries, so they will get rooted ready for fruiting in the warm days of spring. For a home supply make beds four feet wide with an alley between of two feet, then divide these beds into three rows, putting the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart in the row, according to size and variety of plants. The brandywine likes plenty of room to do its best, and crowding is not conducive to well formed and large berries.

The present rain has gone down about 8 inches, and fruiting shrubs, like guavas and loquats, that are expected to be loaded with fruit in March, would be helped by giving them an irrigation between rains, as it is not likely we will have a heavy rain until about Christmas. When forming fruit they need a good supply of moisture.

Take occasion to destroy all weeds. While they are young, one stroke of the hoe will dispose of thousands of obnoxious weeds when they are small, while it would take many strokes to be rid of them if left to grow and sap the moisture.

Keep the top soil broken with rake or hoe after every rain, for a baked top-soil deprives the under-soil of about one-fourth inch of water per day, under the rays of the December sun.

Peas planted now will be ready for use about April. To have had peas to eat now, they should have been planted in September—time taken by the forelock.

Have your ground well broken up, and as well enriched with rotted manure for the reception of your asparagus roots, where you sow seed. If possible use the cold frame to aid in germination—horse manure tramped well in a box, and then covered with soil in which to plant the seed, and when you transplant, if possible for forcing cabbage and lettuce, trench and fill the same with fresh horse manure, then cover with six inches of soil in which to transplant; it will give bottom heat the soil is losing at this season of the year. For making cuttings of olives, and other plants you can raise from cuttings, the trench plan is also a good one.

Cover vines that are down on the ground that you wish to "tip down" or layer to take root, so the part layered may be severed from the parent plant or shrub.

Sow an abundance of turnips of both kinds; they in common with beets and carrots will germinate and grow well.

Gardening

Mr. Sidney Hockridge, proprietor of the City Nurseries of Redlands, Calif., sent out with his last catalogue a very excellent article on gardening, from which the following extract is taken:

Garden planning in connection with dwellings should be directed towards comfort and enjoyment for the inmates, just in the same way that one

goes about supplying the furnishings for a room; if we can gain equal seclusion for the garden so much the better.

Everything about the garden should be upon a natural plan. Avoid those artificial effects which are much too common everywhere. Amateurs should study the habits of the vegetation when planning a garden and dispense with draughtsmanship. Success in gardening depends upon the well-being of the plants; costly bordering and elaborate stonework seldom fit well in the garden plan and soon become tiresome and the flowers are not so happy.

In arranging the garden, the plan should be adopted which has the best effect from the windows or porches. It is quite common to reverse this, so that the most pleasing perspective is presented to the passer-by. In some towns whole streets are laid out on that plan, the houses appearing as architectural samples and the opportunity for individuality is entirely lost.

The great majority of dwellings occupy quite small areas of ground and it is rare that one-acre lots are found and very seldom five-acres for home grounds; and it generally happens that the garden is overcrowded. It is possible to increase the apparent area by studying the proportion of plants and their relation to each other. The small garden does not admit of an overloading with color—that is, color in large masses; the flower plants should sparkle by contrast with the lesser tones.

A Spring garden should be lavish; tiny beds of this and that will not satisfy. Above all do not cut out beds in the lawn. It is best to arrange the flowers in colonies in natural looking sites. Neither square nor circular, nor any other formal pattern for the beds, should be thought of. This rule is of particular importance in all phases of garden arrangement, and is especially to be observed with the Spring flowers.

Nowhere in the world, probably, does gardening return so generously in pleasure and profit as in California. Let no one think because his possessions are rough, uneven, or maybe on edge, that no course of improvement is possible or would be profitable. Every conceivable condition may be met and dealt with most happily and that without great expense.

The value of gardening is worthy of note, also. Tens of thousands come annually to California to look and enjoy. It is the climate and the flowers combined which attract. In numberless cases properties have sold, not because the land is better merely as land than some other piece a mile away or in another town, but because it was offered in such attractive form. Make your place beautiful and it always has a greater market value. This condition of affairs will happen oftener in the future than it has in the past.

Mr. G. H. Bigelow has undertaken the office of solicitor in general for CALIFORNIA GARDEN, and we bespeak for him a courteous hearing from all our friends.

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The California Garden

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The November Out-of-Town Meeting

The long looked-for treat of visiting the home of Mrs. F. T. Scripps at Braemar came off on the afternoon of November 18th. Weather and everything combining to make an ideal outing. The attendance numbered upwards of one hundred, and all had a delightful time wandering through the extenisve grounds, noting the luxuriant growth, of roses particularly, and admiring the ingenuity displayed in the use of odd-shaped stones and the branches. The situation, right on the bay, and only separated from the ocean by the sand dunes, is unique and it has been fully utilized. During the brief business session, held in the charming music room, suitable resolutions expressing the Association's realization of its loss in the death of F. Stirling Fairhead, a valued member, were framed and ordered spread on the minutes, and Miss Lee gave an interesting talk on Maderia gardens, particularly referring to the Bougainvillias and Passion vines growing there, which seem to be more various in color than ours.

At four o'clock tea and a variety of cakes and sandwiches were served, and every one left with reluctance and a sincere appreciation of the hospitality of their hostess.

December Regular Meeting

The San Diego Floral Association will meet on the evening of December 7th, at the Lanier Hotel, corner of Ash and Third. The Lanier family have not only a love for, but an extensive knowledge of, matters floricultural, and the Association should feel quite at home with them.

The question of incorporating the Association will be brought up.

Regular Monthly Meeting

The Floral Association held its regular November meeting with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Scott at their spacious residence on Sixth street. The attendance, though falling a little short of recent average, was good, considering the threatening weather. The late show formed the chief topic for discussion, and several voluntary donations towards the deficit incurred were announced. Generally extreme satisfaction was expressed and "a decided success" adopted as an ultimatum.

A talk on carnations by the president, with after discussion, interspersed with piano solos by F. Sterling Fairhead, filled the rest of the evening, and delicious punch and cakes filled the cup of satisfaction to overflowing.

There will be no out-of-town meeting in December.

The Floral Association extends its congratulations to two of its members who have united their forces to help the good work along. The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, the Second Vice-President, and Miss Ada Ballou, were married on Thanksgiving day, and assurances have been forthcoming that members will have an opportunity to offer good wishes in person, when they return from a trip to Mr. Gage's old stamping grounds.

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Objects

To promote knowledge of Floriculture.
To stimulate the intelligent love of flowers.
To beautify the house, school and public grounds of San Diego.
To hold flower exhibitions.
To exploit the geniality of this section from the point of view of the lover of flowers.
And all such other matters as may properly pertain to such an Association.

See Notice of December Meeting, Page 14

Allied Printing Trades Union Label Council San Diego, Cal. 1